

# Hongkong Daily Press

**SIGHT SAVING**  
is a science which has become perfect through the labors of eminent men, whose discoveries have made it possible to bring  
**N. LAZARUS**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,379 號九十七百三千九萬一第 日五廿月五年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 10TH, 1920. 陸年 號拾月七年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**JUST LANDED**  
**ALLSOPP'S**  
**BRITISH PILSENER BEER**  
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT  
**BURTON-ON-TRENT**  
SOLE AGENTS  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Tel. No. 75.

**CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!**  
**CARTRIDGES!**  
**NEWLY ARRIVED.**  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,**  
12, 10 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,**  
Nos. 1-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

**A LING & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
GLASS, ENAMEL, STAIN-GLASS AND MIRROR MAKERS.  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES (Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock).  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERSTANDING.  
TELEPHONE 1312.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.**  
**TIME-TABLE**  
**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 10.30 " " 15 " "  
10.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 30 " "  
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 4.30 " " 30 " "  
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.  
10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.  
**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight  
**SUNDAY**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.00 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "  
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.30 " " 3.30 " " 15 " "  
3.30 " " 5.30 " " 10 " "  
5.30 " " 8.00 " " 15 " "  
**NIGHT CARS**  
As on Week Days.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order representing Bank Notes.

# KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.		7.50		8.00		8.10		8.20		8.30		8.40		8.50		9.00		9.10		9.20
Sham Shui dep.		7.55		8.05		8.15		8.25		8.35		8.45		8.55		9.05		9.15		9.25
Sham Chun dep.		7.57		8.07		8.17		8.27		8.37		8.47		8.57		9.07		9.17		9.27
Tai Po Mark dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Tai Po dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Shui dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Chun dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
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Tai Po dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Shui dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Chun dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
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Tai Po Mark dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Tai Po dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Shui dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Chun dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
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Tai Po dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39		8.49		8.59		9.09		9.19		9.29
Sham Shui dep.		7.59		8.09		8.19		8.29		8.39										



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NEW STOCK IN ALL SIZES FROM 14 to 17 INCHES.

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## IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

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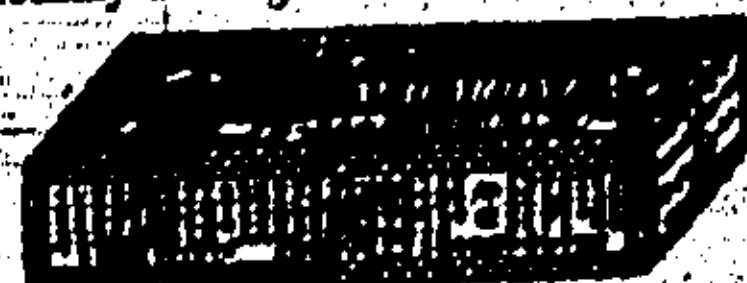
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## FAMINE RELIEF WORK AT WEIHAIWEI.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

A brief account of the work carried out by the Famine Relief Committee in the leased Territory of Weihaiwei may prove of interest to those who have subscribed so generously to the Weihaiwei Famine Relief Fund, the object of which has been to provide food for the many thousands of Chinese who were in danger of actual starvation owing to the almost entire failure of last year's crops.

Immediately the true state of affairs became known, a General Committee, consisting of British and Chinese residents was appointed to assist the Government in raising funds for the purchase of grain and to arrange for its distribution.

185,490 catties of Kaoliang were at once purchased from local stocks, a score of carts were hired and the grain was transported to distributing depots established at six different points in the Territory.

Meanwhile the Government issued inquiries to be made in the 300 villages throughout the Territory to ascertain the actual condition of the villagers and to compile lists of those families requiring immediate assistance. These lists were carefully scrutinized in order to eliminate all but the most necessitous cases, after which a District Officer, assisted by a British Inspector of Police, proceeded in person to the various distributing centres and made individual issues of grain to the villagers whose names appeared on the aforesaid lists. As an additional precaution, steps were taken to ascertain whether any but destitute families were profiting by the free issue of grain. It is gratifying to know that no such abuse has been discovered.

No time was lost in purchasing the grain required to meet the immediate demand and the Purchasing Sub-Committee made excellent arrangements for the purchase and shipment of grain from Dairen. Five shipments of all kinds have been received from the latter port, representing 2,224,607 catties of grain. The *Shan Hai CHA*, on the representations of His Majesty's Minister at Peking, has very considerably sanctioned the remission of export duty on all grain shipped from Dairen to Weihaiwei for famine relief purposes. Not less to say, the action of the *Shan Hai CHA* is very highly appreciated by the Famine Relief Committee.

The free distribution of grain in the Territory has been carried out fortnightly and will be continued till the end of this month. The fortnightly ration for an adult is 18 catties and for a child 9 catties of Kaoliang. Up to the 27th, May last, grain amounting to 689,472 catties had been distributed to 8,613 persons, and by the end of June 1,042,381 catties, or 620 tons, will have been distributed.

In addition to the destitute who are receiving free grants of grain, small landowners, numbering with their families about 30,000, who were suffering from famine and in urgent need of relief, applied for supplies of grain on loan. These small landowners, whose need is quite as urgent as those in receipt of free issues of grain, appear to be more sensitive of a certain loss of rice in accepting charitable doles. They are, however, quite willing and ready to borrow grain and to pay for the same after they have it cropped and sold. To foster this spirit of independence and to preserve the "face" of the small landowners, arrangements were made with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to advance the capital required for the purchase of grain to be loaned to this particular class. The Government guaranteed the repayment of sums advanced for this purpose. Immediate steps were also taken by the Famine Relief Committee to purchase for the landowners in the various villages, the grain required by them on loan, and its issue has been carefully supervised. Before it was issued, bonds were entered into by representative landowners in the districts in which the villages themselves in which grain was issued, securing the repayment due date of the grain purchased with the money advanced by the Bank. The responsibility for payment of the interest (at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum) on the capital sum loaned and for the difference between the cost price of the grain and of the lower rate at which it was issued to landowners, has been undertaken by the Famine Relief Committee.

The issue of grain on loan has been completed. 25,310 persons, inhabiting 275 villages, have been relieved. 1,063,906 catties of grain, about 1,160 tons, have been issued, and the landowners have expressed themselves as very grateful for the relief given to them and their families and for the cheap rate at which the grain has been issued and the loans made.

The members of the Famine Relief Committee are very grateful for the generous response to their appeal for assistance, the amount subscribed by the public up to date being \$49,479.78 which is more than sufficient to cover the cost of relieving the destitute to the end of the present month, though the total cost of the work of relieving both the destitute and the small landowners is about \$90,000. They are also much indebted to the Press for its great assistance which has been most valuable.

Owing to the continued drought, it was feared that it might be necessary to continue relief after the end of June, which is the reason why the subscription lists have been kept open. But as the situation appears to have been relieved by the arrival of the long hoped-for rain, the members of the Committee now regard themselves as justified in closing the subscription list, but not without a renewal of their grateful thanks to all who have helped them in the time of trouble.

A full statement of accounts, duly audited, will be published at the earliest opportunity.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
 Chairman,  
 Weihaiwei Famine Relief Committee.  
 June 25th, 1920.

According to a Luxemburg telegram, the negotiations between Belgium and the Grand Duchy, which had been broken off, will be resumed shortly.

## GERMAN DIPLOMAT ON WAY TO JAPAN.

## VICE-CONSULS PREPARING EMBASSY.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Japan are expected to be resumed with the arrival of Dr. Solf, who is scheduled to arrive at Kobe from Hamburg on the Japanese steamship, *Nankai Maru*, about the end of July, according to Herr Kurt G. Sell, who is to be a vice-consul in the German Embassy and who is now at the embassy in the party of Germans preparing for the arrival of their chief, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

Dr. Solf, if he is recognized by the Japanese government, will for the time being be charged d'affaires. Herr Sell said. Whether or not he becomes ambassador soon depends upon whether or not Japan establishes an embassy at Berlin in the near future. The party which arrived recently in Japan from Hamburg to prepare the embassy for the coming of Dr. Solf has no official standing. It comprises: Dr. Karl Mechenburg (in charge), Herr Kurt G. Sell, Herr W. Plagge, three secretaries, and members of the families of the diplomats. The three men named are to be vice-consuls.

With Dr. Solf will come Herr Thiel, formerly Consul-General at Yokohama, who will be second in rank at the embassy, and Baron Flecken, an attaché. When the passengers shall have disembarked at Kobe, the *Nankai Maru* will go to Vladivostok, from where she will take back to Germany a load of German prisoners of war to be repatriated.

Herr Sell, Herr Plagge and Herr Mechenburg have all been with the German Embassy at Tokyo previously. When the war broke out in August, 1914, Herr Mechenburg was at Tokyo; Herr Sell was Seoul, Korea; and Herr Plagge was at Nagasaki.

The compound and building of the German embassy, which was one of the finest in Tokyo before the war, needs considerable attention before it will resume its former attractive appearance. The paint on some of the buildings has curled up; rooms are musty from the damp weather, and the gardens and shrubbery have grown up rankly. Only one building has so far been made sufficiently presentable in which to receive guests. Though furnished somewhat by the weather and lack of care, the golden Imperial Eagle of the old empire remains on the big iron emblems as they swing groaningly on their rusty hinges to admit a visitor.

One of the diplomats who has been re-naming his or her acquaintance with Tokyo.

## NIKOLAEVSK MASSACRES.

## VIEWS OF A FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER.

The Japanese War Office and the Navy Department have issued a lengthy joint statement covering the entire Nikolaievsk affair from the time the first Japanese troops were sent to Nikolaievsk to the re-occupation of the port by the Japanese relief contingent.

The massacres are still much discussed in Japan.

Marquis Okuma, a former Premier, has given out an interview in which he declares that "the Japanese troops in Siberia do not know why they are fighting nor whom they are fighting against."

It is quite natural that Japan should be stirred up over the terrible happening at Nikolaievsk," the Marquis is quoted as saying. "The real reason for this is the policy that the Government has adopted toward the Siberian question. I received detailed reports concerning the massacre from a Russian friend long before the authorities did. I suggested to the Government the necessity of occupying Nikolaievsk and the surrounding region for the safety of all the residents there irrespective of race and nationality."

"This is the first occasion on which Japan has sent her troops abroad without any real cause justifying such a measure. The result is the loss of so many Japanese at Nikolaievsk."

"The Government ought to have taken my advice regarding the occupying of Nikolaievsk soon after the massacre. The entire world would then have approved of the action and would have extended its sympathy to the Japanese. The authorities, however, failed at the psychological moment, and the present proposal to occupy Nikolaievsk is really the result of public clamour that such a step should be taken. But it is too late now to take such a step. Three months have elapsed since the massacre, and any attempt to occupy Russian territory will be construed by the Powers as an indication of territorial ambition on the part of Japan."

"The most surprising thing of all with regard to this unfortunate affair is that the members of the Cabinet are trying to shift the blame and responsibility for the tragedy to each other. They ought to realize that if any member of the Government is to be blamed, they are all equally culpable, and should retire if public opinion so demands."

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There are some vacancies. Applicants may obtain Entry Forms from Sergt. Gerrard, Yaumatei Police Station, or Sergt. Ramsay, Kowloon Dock, or Sergt. Bentley, Naval Yard.

G. F. E. RUSSELL, Bt-Major, A.M.S., H.K.V.D.O.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1920.

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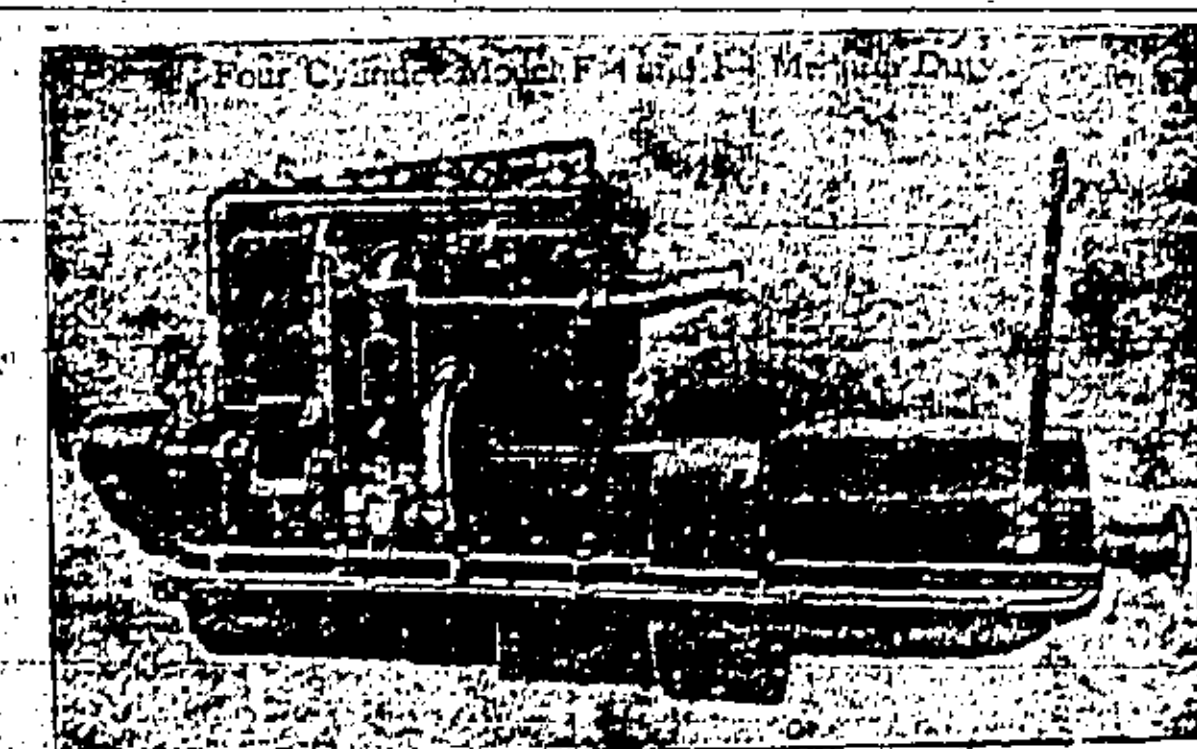
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## The New World

We have had several new worlds. The Jews call this year 3880, Christians, with a newer world, call it 1880; the Mohammedans, dating from Mohammed's flight, say it is 1397; and in England, the Lloyd Georgeites consider the new world really began on January 10th, when the Peace Treaty was ratified, so with them this should be the year One!

But the question still remains, Is it really a new world, or the same old world, with the same trials and difficulties, the same good patches and bad, the same hopes—not always fully realised. Human nature—whether in peaceful South Africa or turbulent Mexico—is alike in this: it is always hopeful. The poor hope for better times, the unfortunate for better luck, and the sick and suffering for better health. It is not enough, however, to hope without endeavouring, at the same time, to achieve our object.

The men and women who can't eat without distressing pains to follow, the constant sufferers from flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness and constipation, cannot even hope for better health unless they take reasonable steps to rid themselves of those digestive troubles. A short course of the well-tried and widely recommended remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, will do them more good than all the mere hopes in which they may indulge.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has made it seem like a new and happier world to untold thousands of former sufferers throughout the British Empire. It has sufferers who still hope after many remedies had been tried in vain—that there was just one remedy which could restore their health and maintain it. Mother Seigel's Syrup has not disappointed the many thousands of people who use it and praise it daily.

For fifty years, in hot weather and cold, in busy towns and little households far from the reach of medical aid, Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved its value in disorders. As a stomach and liver tonic, its record is unapproached. If you have lost your appetite and relish for food, if your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels costive, and you have no energy, no interest or ambition, if you can't eat without pain to follow, or with out being bilious, your digestive organs are out of order. Mother Seigel's Syrup will speedily put them right.

It contains medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, herbs and leaves, in combination with powerful tonics and strengthening agents of digestion so that they can do their work easily, naturally and efficiently.

In this way the Syrup banishes digestive disorders and helps to keep you well. Try it yourself and enter a new world of health and happiness.

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"2 drops of 'Geta-It'—Corn is doomed!" that was—effectively, thoroughly. You need not sit down and have to labor with troublesome blisters, greasy ointments that rub off, sticky tape, and knives and scissors, when you can peel off your corn or callus in one complete piece, peacefully and surely, with magic simple, easy "Geta-It." It takes only 2 or 3 seconds to apply "Geta-It." You use 2 or 3 drops, and that is all. "Geta-It" does the rest. Get rid of that corn-pain at once, so that you can work and play without corn torture. Be sure to use "Geta-It." It never fails.

"Geta-It" the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mfg. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

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## "IN THE OLD DAYS."

BEFORE HONGKONG BECAME A BRITISH COLONY.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CHUSAN.

LEAVES FROM AN OLD JOURNAL.

In old journals, commenced in October 1839, by an English resident at Canton, has been kindly entrusted to us, by a descendant of the writer, with permission to reproduce from it such extracts as we may consider of general interest. Some of our readers will be already acquainted with many of the episodes recorded, but the personal touches in the journal will possibly lead to them in a new interest, while by those who are unacquainted with the history of the pioneering days of the foreign trader in Canton, these leaves from a journal kept at the time can hardly fail to be of absorbing interest.

III. [1840]

August 1st.—The long-looked-for steamer arrived from Chusan last night bringing the Hon'ble. Capt. Osborne with despatches for the Governor General of India, and he reports the taking of that fine island by the force under Sir Gordon Bremer's command after a few minutes cannonade on the 5th. July, thus adding another possession to the British Crown in the East. The Chinese lost about 20 or 30 men killed and as many wounded, and amongst the former a Naval officer of rank. Had they not made a precipitate flight the moment the broadsides from our ships were opened, many more of their people must have fallen. It appears to have been late in the day before the troops landed, and it was determined to leave the town unmolested till the following morning, when on approaching it was found deserted by the inhabitants who had fled in a state of the greatest alarm, and with outstretched hands imploring the aid of the interpreters and others, to restore confidence and induce them to return to their usual occupations, their exertions had unfortunately been attended with very partial success up to the departure of the steamer on the 21st. July.

Admiral Elliot did not reach Chusan until the day after its occupation, and the Melville unfortunately received so much injury from a sunken rock outside the Harbour that the Admiral had been compelled to remove his flag to the Melville.

It appears that the frigate *Rhede* was sent into the town of Amoy to deliver a letter (from Lord Palmerston) to the Mandarin there, to be forwarded to the Emperor. The boat of the frigate with a flag of truce was fired upon by the Chinese guns, and with difficulty escaped destruction, upon which the frigate opened both her broadsides upon the batteries on each side of the river and in half an hour levelled them with the ground. The frigate returned the ships' fire as long as their guns would bear. Some fault-finders here blame the Admiral for allowing this to be done as the Chinese are ignorant of the nature of a flag of truce. This is folly, however, if they are unacquainted with the force which a flag of truce is entitled to, it is a high time they should learn; at all events they must know that they were committing a gross outrage in firing upon a small boat containing four or five unarmed foreigners. Had this insult been passed over with a remonstrance only, it would most probably have been repeated on the first opportunity and with a much more serious result.

After the occupation of Chusan, Capt. Elliot accompanied by a considerable force proceeded to the city of Ningpo in hopes of inducing the high officers to forward the "Communication" from Lord Palmerston which the Mandarins at Amoy had rejected. The attempt, however, was a signal failure, for although the negotiations appear to have proceeded favourably in the first instance, the letter was subsequently returned with the seal broken. The Admiral was himself at Ningpo when this second insult occurred and immediately declared the river and Port under blockade. The Yang-Tze-Kiang, or river which flows to the great city of Nankin is built has also been blockaded, as well as several intermediate rivers and towns.

Admiral Elliot was to sail with a considerable naval force for the Pei-ho River in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-le upon which Peking is situated, with the object, it was reported, of forcing the Mandarins at that coast to forward this ill-used communication from Lord P. He was not to take any land forces with him, so that his boats and gunboats should be compelled to resort to them, must be confined to the water, and are not likely to be attended with any better result than those which have already been attempted. The water indeed is so shallow towards the mouth of the Pei-ho that no large men-of-war can approach within several miles, and I am much afraid that after losing several weeks of valuable time there the fleet will be compelled to return to the Southwest. The North-East Monsoon sets in in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-le towards the middle or end of September, and blows with such violence that the waters of the Gulf are actually forced before it, and vessels which have been caught there have been left almost high and dry on the sand. The cold is excessive, and these winds continue for five or six months.

In the short interval, therefore, that remains for active operations, it can scarcely be expected that, after the strong disinclination which we have seen to all innovation on the part of the Chinese, the difference between us can be brought to a satisfactory issue, and the question naturally arises: Are we any nearer the accomplishment of the objects in view, reparation for the past and guarantees for an honourable commercial intercourse for the future?

I think not. On the contrary, their extreme aversion to all concessions is more strongly displayed than ever, and the more one reflects upon the character of the peculiar people with whom we have to deal, their extraordinary means of passive resistance together with the apparent want of energy and decision which has hitherto characterised our proceedings, the more protected will the "satisfactory solution of existing difficulties" appear.

Col. Burrell of the 18th, has been appointed Governor of the new Settlement, and one or two Magistrates have also been temporarily appointed from amongst those who understand the Chinese language, and who are acquainted with the provisions of the country people, and it was expected that the natives would gradually return to their usual occupations when the blockade ceased that no injury was intended.

I have no doubt that this will be one of our most flourishing possessions in the East; the people are industrious, cheerful and industrious, and when relieved from the insupportable persecution of the British Mandarins, easily managed and make excellent citizens, as may be seen at Singapore, Manila, Java and other places.

The proceedings of our Plenipotentiaries in the North naturally excite a good deal of astonishment in the minds of people here. On the arrival of the Admiral at this place the measures which were adopted appeared to be of a very conciliatory and pacific character. British Editors were even kind enough to publish a notice that the Foreign Merchants for many years, are allowed to escape with impunity. When at the same time the batteries of H.M. Ships are opened upon the comparatively insignificant places of Chusan, Amoy, Ningpo, and probably the Pei-ho forts and junks, one would ask why this communication of Lord P. was not first offered to the Mandarins here where in all probability it would have been treated with even greater respect than it was at Amoy and Ningpo, and then what a delicious pretext for licking them (of as Kean would say on the stage ar-r-r-r-revenge!). However, it is perhaps wrong to condemn people whose motives for action, or instructions from superiors, we are unacquainted with, and it is more than likely that if the Elliotts were called upon to defend their conduct and proceedings they would convince a people that nothing had been done or left undone without very sufficient reasons. It is generally easy to find fault with particular operations and to point out, when the result of those already executed is known, what would have probably led to a more fortunate termination, but people seldom make sufficient allowance for the difficulties which surround men in situations like those of our two Plenipotentiaries, with hampering instructions from a weak Government, and unexpected obstacles at the scene of their operations. I have often heard Elliott say with reference to this question, with China, that a powerful British Fleet had only to show itself off the Coast, or China to consent to any conditions we might think it necessary to demand.

The result of the "Communications" (Lord P.'s explanation in the House of Commons) has been that the North has consented to the British explanation of the Chinese character, and that the may in some measure account for the vacillation which has but too apparently attended the movements of the Fleet.

August 4th.—Arrived the fine Clipper *Mir* from Bombay bringing letters, however, only for her consignees Messrs. Jardine & Co. There is nothing more disconcerting than this, at all events they must know that they were committing a gross outrage in firing upon a small boat containing four or five unarmed foreigners. Had this insult been passed over with a remonstrance only, it would most probably have been repeated on the first opportunity and with a much more serious result.

August 6th.—This morning a rumour is current that our Officiating Clergyman, Mr. Stanton, a young man who came out as Tutor to Mr. Turner's family, has been cut off by the Chinese soldiers. He has been in the habit of going to a place outside the town soon after daylight every morning to bathe. He appears to have made an appointment with two friends for this morning, but on their arrival at the usual place they saw nothing of him nor could see any trace of his having been there. He was an excellent swimmer and the sea was perfectly smooth and no currents to render the task dangerous so that the probability of his having been drowned is most remote. For my part I have not the shadow of a doubt upon the subject; it is an event that most people have been anticipating for some time past, and it is only strange that no one has disappeared before. He has been hurried away in the twilight of the morning while his way to bathe, as many parties of Chinese soldiers, doubtless, have been lurking in the bamboo thickets for some weeks past—undoubtedly by the express order of their superiors for the purpose of cutting off the "Barbarian English." Nothing short of direct evidence can be stronger than what we have got. The highest officers of the Government issue under their seals Edicts calling upon the soldiers and people in the most urgent terms to "take and slay the first British (English) Barbarian, like dogs," and promising the highest honours and rewards to those who are successful. Parties of suspicious-looking fellows are seen prowling about day and night within a few hundred yards of the walls of the town. A solitary individual in the habit of going to a particular spot near their haunts at an early hour, suddenly disappears, and what is the inference? I wish that the command of some of the Men-of-War were for a week and I would warrant the Chinese officers would soon find out. It is sickening to think upon this—the poor man was about the most inoffensive person I ever met, one of a set here who always cry up the Chinese and who will never believe anything against them. He would not even carry a stick with him and for this very reason he is the first victim. I do not believe, however, that he is much damaged by the deed, but he has been perhaps cruelly indicted to make him confess what they may wish to learn, but the fear of retaliation will prevent any harsher measures I hope.

7th.—Captain Smith arrived this forenoon in the steamer in consequence of Mr. Stanton's disappearance. He is making enquiries and has sent off for his uniform to make a formal call upon the Portuguese Governor. Some people here contend that

as we are at war with China no demand can be made for the surrender of Mr. Stanton! I think otherwise, however. We are on a neutral territory and under the protection of the Portuguese Government who have at any rate a right to demand him. If they do not then they prove their inability to afford us protection, and their territory should then be occupied by our own forces which are able and the Chinese junks and soldiers now here would be driven forth. If Mr. Stanton is not demanded under certain penalties in case of refusal then there will be no safety for any one here. If the Chinese deny all knowledge of him, I would point to their infamous notices and unusual assemblage of soldiers, and demand their withdrawal, and their refusal to do so would be the signal for the destruction of every Fort, Junk, or Mandarin within reach of the long 3's!

The 20-gun sloop *Hyacinth* has just come in, having been on a cruise to the Broadway, or passage leading from Macao to Canton. I have just seen Captain Warren who tells me that he has taken nine large junks as prizes laden with salt—a Government monopoly. He landed 500 Chinamen from them and put his own sailors on board. It seems that they were all at anchor waiting the tide in fancied security, and that the moment they saw his ship coming up the channel they got under weigh and made a dash at a narrow passage where the *Hyacinth* could not have followed them and where the entrance is covered by a fort, but all sail was crowded on the sloop which cut them off beautifully within a short distance of their place of safety. I hope the news of this will make Lin Tien-hsiang—be such a brave!

## DARING DAYLIGHT THEFT.

KENNEDY ROAD RESIDENT VIOTIMIZED.

A daring daylight theft was perpetrated in Kennedy Road on Thursday afternoon when two Chinese removed a valuable carpet from the lawn of No. 20, Kennedy Road, occupied by Mr. A. Owen Levy.

The carpet, which is valued at \$150, was spread on the lawn to dry, while the inmates of the house were at table and the thief saw it lying there. When later he went to bring the carpet into the house he found, to his surprise, that it had mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Levy was informed and he and the boy scoured the neighbourhood, without result. Mr. Levy then got into a ricksha and rode in the direction of the town. He noticed two men carrying the carpet, and pretended not to take any notice of it. When, however, he came across a constable he claimed the carpet and had the men arrested. The men were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with theft, and said that they were engaged to carry the carpet by another man.

Mr. Levy said that several robberies had been committed in Kennedy Road.

Mr. Smith sentenced each defendant to a month's hard labour.

## WOMAN ROBBED ON A STEAMER.

WATER FRONT SCOUNDRELS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with stealing \$1,200, belonging to a Chinese woman who was a passenger on the *Huian* on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong.

Inspector Gordon stated that the vessel arrived in Harbour yesterday morning and when the passengers were getting their luggage ready to come ashore a number of water-front scoundrels boarded the vessel. One of them stole a giraffe from a woman and an alarm was raised. The constables seized the two defendants, one of whom had \$1,000 in his possession and the other \$200.

The woman said that she was changing her clothes when the two defendants came into her cabin, cut the giraffe and then ran away.

First defendant said that he went on the steamer and noticed some people gambling he joined them and lost some money.

Second defendant said he went on the *Huian* to gamble. The woman lost \$20 and then asked \$1,150 which she lost. She then accused him of theft.

Mr. Hutchison said he did not believe defendant went on board to gamble. First defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour and the second, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## GANTON BASE BALL TEAM.

CHALLENGE TO HONGKONG.

A challenge has been sent to the American Aggregation in Hongkong, for a base ball game to be played on their own grounds on July 14th, the French Holiday.

It is doubtful (says the *Canton Times*) whether the Hongkong Team will dare accept as the reputation of the Canton team is known all over the Far East. The latter team is composed of many well known ex-League and College players, and though a few of them are old men yet with the aid of Dr. C. A. Swan, who will be in attendance with a large Staff of Hospital Corps men, it is hoped that there will be no casualties.

The personnel of the team is given as follows:—Ty Knipp, John Hopkins, Larry Mayhew, Brown, Rabbit Jones, Chio Wesleyan, Con Mears, University of Penn; Hal Winters, Chattanooga; Chief Henry, Princeton; Babe Wilson, Purdue; Tris Frown, Yale; Christy Maistko, Harvard; Eddie Wood, Annapolis; Joe Nelson Minnesota; and Grimes Stetson (Umpire).

Others travelling with the team are:—O.O.O. Smith, financial adviser; Mo Clark, manager; Senor W. A. Adams, clerical adviser; Ole Skystvedt, property officer; Plum Warner, bag attache; Mike Page, trainer; and Manila Culver.

as we are at war with China no demand can be made for the surrender of Mr. Stanton! I think otherwise, however. We are on a neutral territory and under the protection of the Portuguese Government who have at any rate a right to demand him. If they do not then they prove their inability to afford us protection, and their territory should then be occupied by our own forces which are able and the Chinese junks and soldiers now here would be driven forth. If Mr. Stanton is not demanded under certain penalties in case of refusal then there will be no safety for any one here. If the Chinese deny all knowledge of him, I would point to their infamous notices and unusual assemblage of soldiers, and demand their withdrawal, and their refusal to do so would be the signal for the destruction of every Fort, Junk, or Mandarin within reach of the long 3's!

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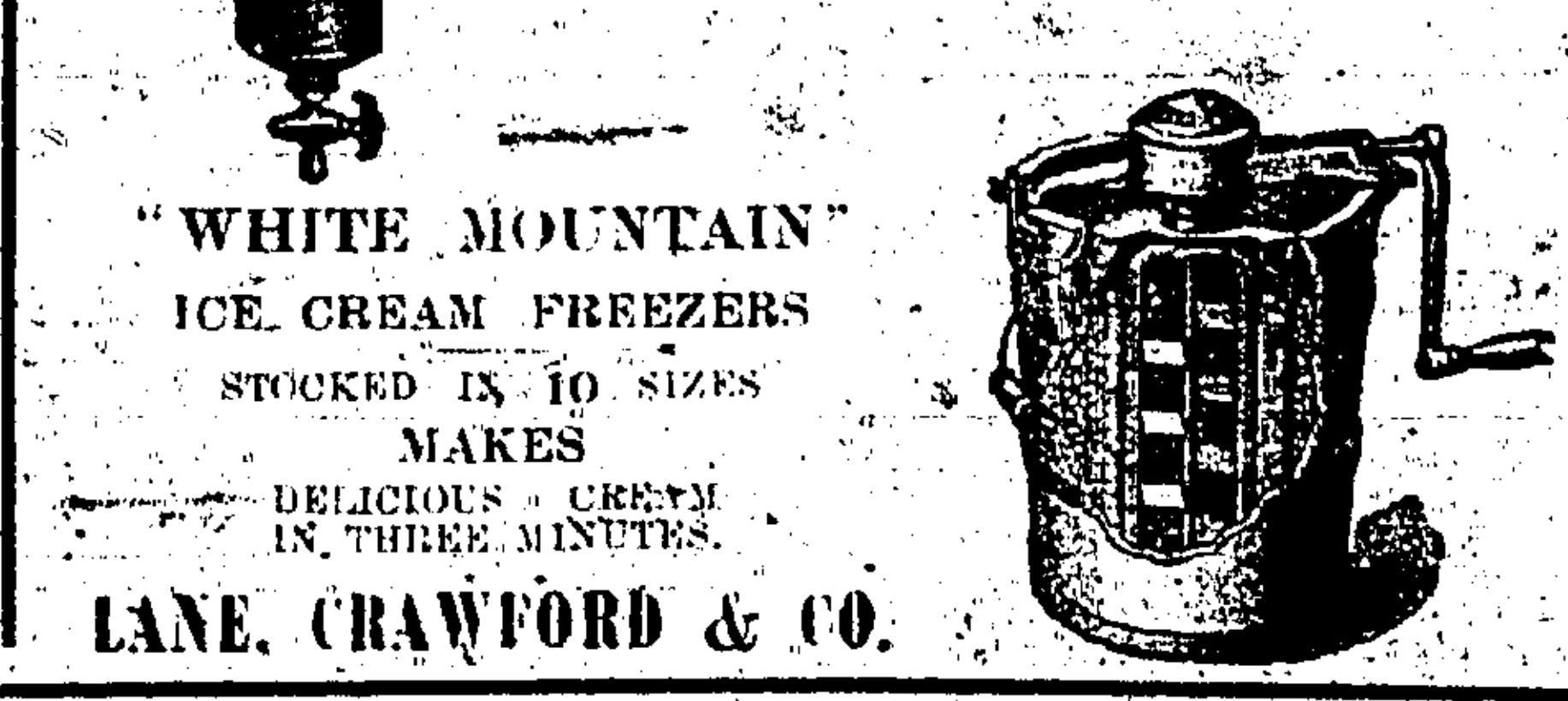


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## GENT'S OUTFITTING SECTION.

38



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MARITIME NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

## "ATREUS"

From NEW YORK via SUEZ

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holsa's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 10th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafe, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 16th, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 30th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9th, 1920. [1142]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE GILPIN" VOY. 2-HOME.

By CALCUTTA, via PENANG and SINGAPORE

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafe, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 16th will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1920. [1143]

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

M.B. H. T. KRULL has been appointed as Acting Agent for this Company in Hongkong during the temporary absence of D. J. HANSCOM.

JOHN J. GORMAN,  
General Agent.  
The Admiral Line Pacific Steamship Co.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1920. [1174]

## AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

M.B. H. T. KRULL will be in charge of the local Agency and Surveyorship of The American Bureau of Shipping during my temporary absence.

D. J. HANSCOM,  
Agent and Surveyor  
to  
American Bureau of Shipping.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1920. [1175]

## HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS are being held as follows during the Summer—

First, Third and Fourth Tuesdays in the month at 5.30.

Second Wednesday in the month at 10.15.

These Meetings are open to all Women. [1176]

G. B.

## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that ARSENAL STREET will be CLOSED to Wheeled Traffic from July 17th, until the Hongkong Tramway Co. has completed the relaying of the track.

P. F. J. WOODHOUSE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1920. [1177]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 10TH:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCING FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 11TH:

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING

TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON. [210]

## INTIMATIONS

## NO TICE

THE late Robert and Responsibility of Mr. HENRY WILLIAM LOCKER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1920.  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON.  
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1133]

## NOTICE.

WE are vacating our present premises on July 11th, and removing temporarily to No. 19, Lee House Street (next to Mess Cheong, photographer). In order to avoid as much as possible, the packing for removal of the stocks at present displayed, we are offering for a few weeks only Smoking Requisites, Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes, Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco at reductions of 15 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.  
TABAGUERIA FILIPINA,  
10, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Telephone 3559.  
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920. [1141]

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate construction of TWO CONCRETE TENNIS COURTS in the University.  
Specifications on application.  
N. TRESDALE MACKINTOSH,  
Registrar.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1920. [1167]

## WANTED.

MIDDLE-aged Marine Officer stationed in Hongkong till beginning next year wants to meet Young Lady who will teach him Dancing in return for entertainment—dinners, motor car, tours, bathing, picnics, etc. etc. Address communication with photograph to—  
Box 8346.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1168]

## WANTED.

SUB-EDITOR for paper in North China. One with previous experience of illustrated work preferred. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 1171, care of "Daily Press" Office, giving particulars of experience, and copies of testimonials. [1171]

## TO LET

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.  
[1040]

## TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1139]

## FOR SALE.

BY Peak Resident, ROOMY PERAMBULATOR, in first class condition.  
Price \$75.00.  
Apply—  
Box 1153,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1153]

## FOR SALE.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[86]

## FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Whiffy Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.  
For particulars apply—  
CARVALHO & COMPANY,  
Machinery Department.  
[996]

## FOR SALE.

MARINE ENGINE AND BOILER.  
ENGINE—Compound surface Condensing type. Cylinders 12" and 24" diameter; 18" Stroke.  
Fittings nearly complete.  
BOILER—Horizontal cylindrical return tube type; Constructed to Board of Trade requirements.  
Diameter 10' 3". Length 5' 8". 2 Plain furnaces, 6' 8" long, 2' 11" inside diameter, 3' 0" outside diameter.  
Working pressure 120 lbs. per sq. inch.  
Fittings nearly complete.  
Delivery in Singapore.  
Offers wanted.  
Firm interested please apply—  
Box No. 1154,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1154]

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[1154]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halfpenny & Hankow Roads  
Tel. 212.  
Tel. 444 (from Palace).

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.  
[77]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS. If they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rate.

Letters applying at this Office for "Wanted" P. Q. S.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOMS, immediate possession. Reply to Box T, "Daily Press" Office. [26]

WANTED—four or five Roomed FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak for one year from 1st November. Reply to Lieut. Colonel TAYLOR, 53, The Peak. [28]

WANTED—Foreigner, Expert, Civilian, wants position. Apply Box W, "Daily Press" Office. [30]

WANTED—American University Graduate, well recommended, General Office Experience (Exports, imports, coding, farm work and accounting), wants position. Apply Box X, "Daily Press" Office. [31]

WANTED.—To correspond with a Young Lady, European, Eurasian or Portuguese, with a view to matrimony. Intendances strictly honorable. Young Lady must be under 22 years of age. Advertiser who is a foreigner, is 27 years old. Apply Box No. Z, "Daily Press" Office. [33]

TO LET.—For immediate occupation Office Quarter and Show Room at Mission Building, The Royal Canton. Apply to Box Y, "Daily Press" Office. [35]

TO LET.—For a few weeks FURNISHED FLAT on High Level. Reply to Box V, "Daily Press" Office. [29]

FOR SALE, BUNGALOW at Magazine Gap. For further particulars Apply Box B, "Daily Press" Office. [24]

FOR SALE, Gentleman retiring from business through old age, wishes to sell his GOODWILL, no liabilities. Reply to Box U, "Daily Press" Office. [27]

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.  
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOUR—With instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 10th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising—  
Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantel, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long list of handiwork.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

PUBLIC AUCTION

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd day of July, 1920, at 3 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as SECTION 5 OF INLAND LOT No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5, West Terrace, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April, 1895 Annual Crown rent \$3.45, Area 2558 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHN STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street,  
Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 6th, 1920. [1162]

## INTIMATION

## AUSTRALIAN

## LIGHT ALE

shipped by the

## CASTLEMAINE

## BREWERY

Newcastle, N.S.W.

Per Case 4 dozen quarts \$18.50

Per dozen quarts \$4.75

including duty.

## AGENTS.

## A. S. WATSON &amp;

## CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

## BIRTHS.

SALTER.—At Shanghai, on July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. SALTER, a son.

SPENCER-ROZARIO.—At Shanghai, on July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. SPENCER-ROZARIO, a daughter.

## DEATH.

WEGENER.—At Shanghai, on July 3rd, OSCAR HERMAN KARL WEGENER, aged 48 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10TH, 1920.

## THE DARK CLOUDS AT PEKING.

THE political and military developments at the Chinese capital reported in the cable from our Peking Correspondent to-day bear a very ugly aspect. It is not to be wondered at that the populace has again become alarmed; and that wealthy Chinese are "pouring in" valuables to the Legation Quarter, while crowds have taken refuge in the foreign hotels and hospitals. It is now clear that the triumph of the Reform Party signalled by the Cabinet and other important changes announced less than a week ago is far yet from being the complete success it was assumed to be. Our cable tells us that well-informed persons in the capital believe that fighting is inevitable—presumably the same persons who a week ago scouted the idea. Marshal TUAN CHI-JUI, who has been Prime Minister of China for three terms, and is now the recognized leader of the Peiyang or Military Party, is evidently not prepared to take, without a struggle, the back seat assigned to him in the Reform Party's scheme of things. As we are likely to hear a good deal more of him in the ensuing weeks it may be useful to glance at a few of the outstanding features of his history. TUAN, who in the days of the monarchy, succeeded the famous YUAN SHIH-KAI as Viceroy of the Hukwang Province, took command of the first Army fighting against the revolutionaries at Wuchang in 1911, but when he realised the strength of the Republican movement he was one of the military commanders who signed the memorial to the Throne advising the Emperor to abdicate. In the first

Republican Cabinet he took office as Minister of War, and has, on certain memorable occasions, shown himself a staunch adherent to the Republican system of government. He refused, for instance, to have anything to do with the attempt to set YUAN SHIH-KAI on the Throne of China, and he was responsible for the preservation of order in Peking when that movement was defeated. Again it was Marshal TUAN CHI-JUI who overthrew CHANG HSUN'S Monarchical movement in 1917, and he then took office as Prime Minister, and on two more recent occasions he has filled that position. His "republicanism," however, never recommended itself to the Constitutional Party of the South, for his methods were rather those of a military dictator than a statesman who had any respect for the spirit of the Constitution. He became an object of the bitterest hatred to the Southern Party whose hostility eventually forced his retirement from the Cabinet. His triumph in the present contest, therefore, would not be likely to lead very speedily to the unity of the nation. There has existed a good deal of doubt as to whether General CHANG TSO-LIN, who has assumed the leadership of the Northern Reform Party, has in reality the military backing that has been claimed for him, but that doubt seems to be now settled in his favour by TUAN's demand that General

For being in unlawful possession of 3321 tins of opium, a man was fined \$5,000 at the Magistracy, yesterday.

There seems to be an epidemic of strikes on a small scale at Shanghai for more wages. Among them is a strike at the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s mills. There was also a strike last week by 600 coolies employed at the New Engineering Works, but it was settled in a few hours by an increase of 5 cents per day being granted.

A paragraph in the N.C. Daily News says: "Captains of Hongkong-Canton steamers would no doubt be glad to receive copies of old illustrated papers for passengers' use. A traveller recently returned from the South says the only things he found to read on one of those ships were well worn and thumbod copies of the London Illustrated News that had seen more than 10 years' service."

A farewell dinner to Mr. A. E. Blanco, of the Maritime Customs, and one of the directors of the Anti-Opium Society, was given in the Peking Hotel recently. Mr. C. R. Bennett, of the International Banking Corporation, president, and several directors of the society spoke. Mr. Blanco was referred to as being one of the best authorities on drug smuggling in the Orient, and his work for the International Association has been greatly appreciated.

People living in the Province of Kyushu, Japan, have recently been considerably alarmed at the activity of the volcano of Aso, which has been emitting dense clouds of smoke and occasional eruptions of lava. This volcano has had as many as 90 previous eruptions, according to Dr. Omori, the well-known seismologist, but in no case has the activity done any damage more serious than destroying the crops of the farmers. He considers that the people should not be greatly alarmed at the present activity.

The Municipal Electric Bureau of Tokyo has distributed among the 4,917 tramcar motor-men and conductors who have been in the service of the municipality more than four months ¥430,000 as half-yearly bonus as the result of the revised system of payment which has come into operation in consequence of the agitation by the tramcar employees. This is considerably larger than in the past, as the total amount of the June bonus last year was only ¥100,000, the highest individual amount paid being ¥60. This year, however, the highest amount of bonus payable will be ¥143, the average being ¥60.

Large quantities of Chinese rice bought some time ago by the Japanese Government in its attempt to lower the high price of rice were sold on June 15th. The officials in charge tried to conceal from the public the prices received at this sale owing to the great loss suffered by the Government in the transaction. The *Tanaka*, however, announced that first grade rice sold for ¥20.50 per 100 shos; second grade sold for ¥19.50; and third grade for ¥18.70. The sale was held as an experiment and in the hope that if fair prices were received, further sales would be held until the entire stock was disposed of. The result was unexpectedly poor and some other system will have to be found.

The University of California Glee Club gave their first performance at the Theatre Royal to-night.

Two cases (one death) of plague and one case of puerperal fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

A Fong, the Queen's Road photographer, took an excellent picture of the parade of the Wiltshire Regiment on Troncs Wood Day.

A warrant has been issued against a Chinese who jumped bail and decamped, after being arrested on a charge of stealing flowers from the cemetery.

The promotion of Major and Staff Paymaster F. J. Bowen, Royal Army Pay Department, to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel has been gazetted.

The total output of the Kai-lan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 26th, amounted to 70,837 tons and the sales during the period to 83,113 tons.

Some graduates of the Government Normal School for Girls have made formal request, on the High Normal School authorities for admission to that institution on equal terms with boys.

Sir Bellby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Minister to China, was the guest of honour at a dinner given at the Chinese Naval Club at Shanghai last week. The local Chinese officials were hosts.

The Canton Superintendent of Public Instruction has decided to open six playgrounds in the city. Three athletic instructors will be employed to manage the parks and teach the children new games.

A Chinese, when charged at the Magistracy with being found in an unoccupied house in Wanchai at night, said he went there to set some money he had hidden. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

We understand that a meeting of the newly-formed Aero Club in Hongkong was held yesterday evening, but as no notification was sent to us we presume the business transacted was regarded as private and of no public interest.

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., hitherto a British concern, is at last to be liquidated, and the liquidators have been authorised to promote or concur in the promotion under Japanese law of a new company to be named the Shanghai Boshoku Kabushiki Kaisha, which is a literal translation of the English name.

On June 19th, when silver was quoted in Hongkong at 49½ cash, the exchange rate on London was 3s. 8d. On July 9th (yesterday), when silver was quoted at 54½ cash, the exchange rate is still 3s. 8d.

Incidentally, when silver was quoted at 54½, the exchange was 6s. 2½.

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# CONFERENCES IN EUROPE:

## IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS AT SPA: ALLIES FIRM ON DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

# NAURU AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

## GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN STANDING COMMITTEE

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN GREAT ENTHUSIASM UPON A UNANIMOUS VOTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9th.  
Governor Cox was nominated for the Presidency in the forty-fourth ballot, after a struggle in which neither side showed superior strength, until Mr. Palmer's withdrawal in the thirty-eighth, after which Mr. Palmer's delegates, being free, started to transfer to Governor Cox, whose nomination, after a couple of ballots, became decisive. On Governor Cox's voting reaching 702, Mr. McAdoo's manager realizing that Governor Cox had the necessary two-thirds majority, moved that his nomination be unanimous.  
Immediately a great roar went up, with a rolling chorus of "Ayes." The cheering of bands followed and there was a splendid demonstration of enthusiasm.

EARLIER CABLES.

## HOW GOVERNOR COX WAS NOMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6th.  
Governor Cox was elected by acclamation on the forty-fourth ballot. The withdrawal of Mr. Palmer, after the thirty-eighth, thus releasing his votes, marked the turning point in the conference. Governor Cox immediately forging ahead until he gained 558 votes on the forty-third ballot, Mr. McAdoo having 410.  
Mr. James Cox has been three times Governor of Ohio. Born on a farm and educated in public schools, he started as a "printer's devil." Subsequently he was a reporter and eventually proprietor of two newspapers, and a Congressman. He became Democratic leader in Ohio in 1912. The legislation for which Mr. Cox is best known includes the model workmen's compensation law, the child labour law, and the Ohio school code.  
It is noteworthy that the Republican candidate is also from Ohio and a newspaper owner. It is anticipated that the nomination of Governor Cox will strongly counter-act Senator Harding's influence in Ohio.

## COLONISATION OF PALESTINE ZIONIST CONFERENCE OPENED IN LONDON.

London, July 7th.  
The World Zionist Conference opened in London to-day, when 250 delegates were present. The principal subjects of discussion were the colonisation of Palestine and rapid organisation of immigration.  
The Chairman, M. Sokolow, speaking in Hebrew, declared that the Jews had regained a place among the nations of the world. Millions in Eastern Europe had been facing death in the recent circles of hell.  
"The numbers of the massacres in the Ukraine, not heaven nor the mercy of angels could find a palliation. Nebuchadnezzar was a nobleman compared with these murderers."  
The audience rose solemnly to its feet, thus impressively endorsing the Chairman's views.  
M. Umishkin, the vice-President of the Zionist Commission, said that at least 30,000 Jews must be settled in Palestine annually for the next few years. The sum of \$4,000,000 would be required in the first few years for land purchase, immigration, agricultural and public works.  
Amid extraordinary enthusiasm, President Brandeis of the United States was elected President of the Conference and Dr. Max Nordau vice-President.

## THE AMRITSAR RIOTS. GENERAL DYER CASHIERED.

London, July 7th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks with regard to General Dyer, commander of the troops during the Amritsar riots, Mr. Churchill announced that the Army Council, after considering the report of the Hunter Committee and a statement by General Dyer, concluded that in spite of the great difficulties experienced by General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh on April 13th, 1919, he could not be acquitted of an error of judgment.  
The Army Council accepted the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India not to employ General Dyer further in India and did not consider that further employment should be offered him outside of India. (Cries of "Why?" and "Shame!"). In view of all the circumstances, the Army Council did not feel called upon to take further action.

## POSTAL CONFERENCE. FRANCE'S STARTLING SUGGESTIONS.

Paris, July 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
France's proposals, to be made at the international conference to be held in Madrid on October 1st, will affect international postage. She will suggest the doubling of present rates, with liberty to surcharge according to the state of exchange.

## NAURU ISLAND BILL. GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, whilst the Standing Committee was considering the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment making the agreement subject to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.  
Sir John D. Rice asked if it were seriously contended that when a mandate was granted to a great nation for the administration of a territory it must come to the Council of the League for approval for any action taken.  
Colonel Leslie Wilson, in charge of the Bill, disagreed with the amendment. He said if the Government accepted it, acceptance would involve an admission that the Agreement did not accord with the Treaty. The Agreement was signed by the Promoters of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and the Treaty of Peace bore the same signatures. To accept such an amendment would be to suggest that those gentlemen were not prepared to carry out the Peace Treaty. The amendment was unnecessary. A long discussion followed, and on a division the amendment was carried by 18 votes to 15.

## SEAMEN IN CONFERENCE. "LASCARS" OR "INDIAN SEAMEN."

GENOA, July 6th.  
At the International Seamen's Conference, Captain Devines, the Indian Government delegate, proposed an amendment to the draft convention relating to hours of labour, replacing the word "Lascars" by "Indian seamen" in view of the uncertainty of the legal meaning of the term "Lascars," which only covered deckhands and did not include firemen or stewards.  
Mr. Burke, the Australian Seamen's delegate, opposed the amendment and maintained that hours for Lascars should be the same as for whites; indeed the hours in tropical countries should be less. The amendment was carried by 17 votes to 8.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. AN OBSTACLE OVERCOME.

LONDON, July 7th.  
The obstacle which has hitherto prevented the creation of an International Court of Justice has been overcome.  
The League of Nations, sitting at The Hague, has adopted a plan whereby judges will be selected by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, voting separately. If an agreement is not reached, provision is made for joint mediation by the Committee of finally by filling up vacancies by judges already selected.  
This result, which was impossible of attainment at The Hague Conference in 1907, is only possible to-day by the existence of the League of Nations machinery.

## BRITAIN'S RESOURCES. AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 7th.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton drew attention to the great increase in the estimated normal revenue, and moved a resolution that it was incumbent on the Government to reduce the present undue strain on the nation's resources and to appoint special Commissioners, empowered to wind up special war service Departments and to reduce other inflated establishments to the normal level.  
The motion was carried by 95 votes to 23.

## THE BRITISH LEAGUE OF HELP. NOVEL SCHEME RECEIVING SUPPORT.

LONDON, July 7th.  
Following on the meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor of London on June 30th, the British League of Help, which was formed for the purpose of arranging for the relief of the unemployed in France devastated areas, is receiving most encouraging reports. Already fifty Provincial Centres are arranging meetings to consider adoption.  
An interesting adoption already effected is that of the purely agricultural centre of Pamel and Vill by the agricultural centre of Cirencester, and it is expected that the lead will be followed by other agricultural centres.

## PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. THE REPORTS OF THE LABOUR DEPUTATION.

LONDON, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law said he had read some reports made by the Labour Deputation which recently returned from Russia, in which reference was made to the terrorist Soviet methods, but the deputation's conclusions did not appear to be unanimous, and there was nothing in the reports calling for the suspension of the negotiations with the Russian delegates, pending an independent Allied investigation or other alteration in policy, as suggested.

## THE KING AT EDINBURGH. A TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 7th.  
In the course of his speech at Edinburgh University yesterday, H.M. the King referred to the fact that the Dominions sent many of their best and bravest sons to Edinburgh.  
His Majesty expressed grateful acknowledgment of the splendid reception which their kindred overseas had accorded to the Prince of Wales.

## IMPERIAL FORESTRY CONFERENCE. BRITAIN'S COLOSSAL TIMBER EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 7th.  
Representatives from all parts of the Empire attended the first meeting of the Imperial Forestry Conference at the Guildhall this morning. The Lord Mayor presided.  
Lord Lovat, in his opening address, pointed out that the timber imports of the United Kingdom in 1919 reached the colossal figure of £72,000,000, and would probably approach £90,000,000 or £100,000,000 in 1920.  
Before the war, 10,000,000 tons of timber products were imported into the United Kingdom, representing a tonnage space equal to that required for the whole grain imports and exceeding that required by all other foodstuffs, together with cotton and wool.  
Of all European nations, Britain had the smallest area of State forests.  
Lord Lovat pointed out that while Britain and America had taken a very small interest in forestry science, they had been very active in the destruction of forestry resources.

Lord Milner agreed with Lord Lovat's statements, but believed that Britain, awakened by the shake-up of the war, was now anxious to make for the past and had already done much practical work, and undertaken active operations.

## THE PRINCE'S TOUR. DETAILS OF HIS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

BRIDGEFORD, July 6th.  
Details of the accident to the Prince's train show that it occurred in a sharp curve of the line where the track had become softened by the rain.  
The first saloon to leave the line was that occupied by the Prince and members of the Staff, and the second was that occupied by the Premier, Mr. Mitchell, and members of the State Government.

The train was travelling at a slow pace. The two saloons after tearing up the track rolled down the embankment on to the side.  
The Prince was chatting with Admiral Halsey. Both were thrown heavily, almost out of the window. All had miraculous escapes. They were much shaken but were not injured.

The Prince calmly stayed in the coach, collecting his papers and declined to leave until everybody else was out, after which he climbed actively through the roof. His appearance was signalled by heartfelt cheering.

## SPARKLING WINES. REASON FOR REDUCTION OF DUTY.

LONDON, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, in connection with the proposed reduction of the ad valorem duty on sparkling wines from 60 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the reduction of the duty was proposed because the 60 per cent duty was calculated on the basis of the average value of imported wine being 57/6d. a gallon, whereas the average value on which duty would be charge would probably be under 40/-, also because of sympathy with France. The concession would entail a loss of £400,000 to the revenue in a full year. It was estimated that the 33 1/3 per cent duty would produce £300,000. The amendment reducing the duty was carried by 231 votes to 90.

## BRITISH LABOUR. MINERS MAY DEMAND MORE WAGES.

LONDON, July 7th.  
The annual conference of the Miners' Federation opened at Loughborough to-day. The Executive recommended the Conference to demand the reduction of the price of domestic coal by 1s. 3d., the amount which was recently added to the price.  
The Executive recommended the Conference to press for an advance in wages of 2s. daily for workers over sixteen, and 1s. for workers under sixteen.  
It is estimated that these demands will entail an additional £300,000,000 yearly in the wages bill.

## THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE. BISHOPS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LONDON, July 6th.  
The Lambeth Conference opened to-day, and was attended by 276 Bishops from all parts of the world. An official report says that the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the Conference on the subject of "Christianity and international relations." The League of Nations was especially discussed.  
The speakers included the Bishops of Zanzibar, Kampala, Grahamstown and Madras.

## COUNTY CRICKET. A RAINY WEEK.

Lancashire beat Hampshire by one run. The following matches were abandoned owing to rain:—Yorkshire v. Kent, Warwickshire v. Sussex, Derbyshire v. Nottinghamshire, and Players of the South v. Gentlemen of the South.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]  
SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS AT  
PEKING.

## FIGHTING CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

PEKING, July 8th.  
The situation is more serious to-day. General Chang Tso-lin proceeded to Mukden at one o'clock this morning. The vernacular papers report that he has ordered two divisions at Mukden and also the Fengtien Brigade at Chengchow to move towards Peking.  
Meanwhile the Anfu party has reasserted itself. Tuan Chi-jui demands that General Tsoo Kun and General Wu Pei-fu shall be handed over to him for punishment.

The President, in an endeavour to placate Tuan Chi-jui, consented to issue a mandate depriving Wu Pei-fu of his rank as Lieut.-General, but this was not acceptable to Tuan.  
It is now feared that the President will be made a prisoner in his Palace.

General Hu Shu-chen has resumed virtual control of the Frontier Defence Force. One of his divisions was moved towards Paoingfu to-day.  
Well-informed persons believe that fighting is inevitable.

Tuan Chi-jui's forces which control Peking number roughly 32,000.  
Opposed to these are 70,000 upon whom Tsoo Kun and Wu Pei-fu can draw with support from Honan, with Chang Tso-lin later assisting.

Chinese are pouring in valuables to the Legation Quarters and crowds have taken refuge in the foreign hotels and hospitals.  
The train services are stopped on all the northern railways except the Peking-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow lines.

## AERIAL FLIGHT TO TIENTSIN AND BACK.

PEKING, July 8th.  
Mr. Mackenzie flew to Tientsin and back this morning in eighty minutes.

## INTERESTING SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

SHANGHAI, July 8th.  
The Russian Consul and the Municipal Police on Thursday boarded three Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers, the *Penza*, the *Georgy*, and the *Siniferopel*, and evicted the crews owing to their refusal to recognize the authority of the Russian Consulate.

## THE SHANGHAI RICE SITUATION.

SHANGHAI, July 8th.  
Rice has fallen to \$18 per picul from the \$16 ruling until recently. The anti-price-raising measures have had a salutary effect. The situation has been eased and famine averted.

## CHINA'S ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LONDON, July 8th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gresham Stewart, Mr. Cecil E. Hoare said that the restoration to China of the bronze astronomical instruments taken by the Germans after the Boxer rebellion was provided for by the Versailles Treaty. He had no information as to whether the restoration had been carried out. It was difficult to see how the British Government could use its influence to ensure the due carrying out of the provision as China had not signed the Treaty. Government was considering the possibility of influencing the removal of these instruments to some neutral country where they would be safe till peace with China was signed. He believed these instruments were of great beauty and historic interest and should be restored to the walls of Peking but it was very difficult for the Government to interfere in the matter.

## CONDITIONS IN ITALY. NO WORSE THAN ELSEWHERE.

Signor Famigalli, the Italian Consul, has received the following telegram from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Rome:—  
"The general situation in Italy is not worse than that of other countries. The local incidents which occur do not bear a grave character and are analogous to those happening in other countries. Agents interested in the impairing of Italian credit abroad disseminate fantastic and alarming news about the situation of the country. Please deny categorically such rumours."

## JAPANESE LAND A FORCE AT CHUNGKING.

The Navy Department at Tokyo on June 30th issued an announcement that a landing party has been sent ashore at Chungking after consultation with the Japanese Consul there, in consequence, it is stated, of a threat to Japanese residents following on disturbances and plundering in the neighbourhood of that town.

## CORRESPONDENCE THE CITY WALLS OF OLD CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] S. KOMOR.

Sir,—Your very interesting article about the City Walls of Old Canton should induce many Hongkong residents, as also travellers and tourists, not to miss seeing this wonderful place which, in its present state of transition reminds one of the story of the "Arabian Nights." No one can feel at all sorry for the great transformation, for it means renewed life and health to its vast population, new air and more sunshine throughout.

To some it may seem almost sacrilege to disturb or modernize a relic of such ancient fame, with its unenviable reputation of being the most insanitary city in the world, although few will believe that it had a drainage system which was flooded by the freshets of the river every two hours, and the narrowness of its streets by shutting out the rays of the noonday sun, greatly conducted to its remarkable coolness.

With regard to what you say about rumours of treasure and jewels being found, I have not come across anything very wonderful. But a few pieces have been discovered buried in the old wall amongst others a very old bronze figure of a Monk with the following inscription:—

"Kang-hsi Province, Kan'on district. This figure of our Monk was present to the Temple that his virtues and goodness may be remembered by all. Be it known that he served the lives of many husbands, wives, children, merchants and gentry. His teaching and influence was that all men should do good actions throughout the world and treat kindly everyone who came for advice. He has been deified and deserves to be remembered for ever." 30 Emperor (Man Lie).

This relic, which is to be seen in Komor and Komor's window, is about 400 years old and was found in a shrine on the walls. There are a few other remarkable pieces which curious collectors and connoisseurs would eagerly secure if they could be sure of their genuineness. Some of the bricks from the walls are stamped with the dates when they were made, and a brick trade goes on with these at present in Canton.—Yours truly,

## HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM. JUDGE'S ORDER AGAINST A TENANT.

At the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Acting Police Judge, Mr. W. J. Singer, of the China Sugar Refining Company, was sued by Mr. Choo Po-sien on account of the former's having refused to obey a notice to quit.  
Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Singer was neither present nor represented.

From the evidence given by Mr. Choo Po-sien it appeared that he was the lessee of No. 20, Ewe Street and that he sub-let the top floor to Mr. Singer for \$45 a month. Notice to quit had been given, and although that notice had expired, the defendant is, in Mr. Choo's words, "still there and refuses to go." The defendant was two months in arrears with his rent up to June 30th.

After hearing the facts of the case, his Lordship made an order for immediate possession, for the payment of the \$90 arrears of rent and also for the payment of \$13, being the rent due for July up to and including yesterday.

## \$22,000,000 GOLD FROM HONGKONG. SOLD TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following New York news despatch appears in American newspapers of May 29th.  
The rumours of impending arrivals of gold became a fact yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. received word that approximately \$11,000,000 of gold had arrived at Seattle and \$10,000,000 in gold had arrived at San Francisco and that the total amount, in excess of \$22,000,000, had been sold to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in time for the record to count in this week's consolidated statement of the twelve Federal reserve banks. Although no direct statement has been received, the appearance of the gold indicated that it had come from the stock of gold possessed by the Omak Russian Government.

It is supposed that the trustee of the gold, which secured the loan made by British and American bankers to the Omak Government, half of which was recently retired, sold the yellow metal to the British Government, which promptly shipped it to the United States, and probably will use the credit thus created to apply on the Anglo-French loan maturity of next October. Already more than \$100,000,000, and nearer \$150,000,000, of the \$200,000,000 Anglo-French loan bonds have been purchased and retired.

MORE TO COME.  
Between now and October not only will about \$20,000,000 additional gold come from Hongkong, but additional amounts will come from England for its own account and for France. But at the moment there are no notices of any additional gold en route to this country, but further shipments in the near future would cause no surprise. In addition what amounts to an import of gold is being received from Argentina. Up to date \$4,000,000 has been released to augment the Federal reserve bank's gold holdings.



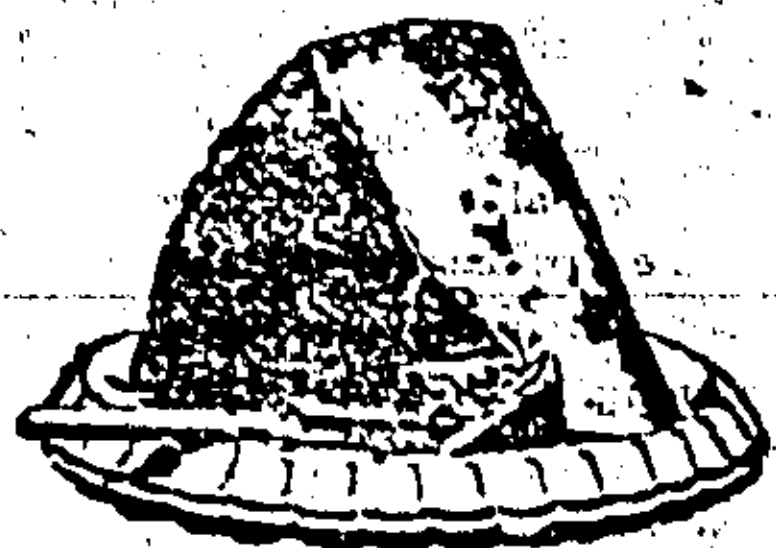
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The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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## NESTLE'S THICK RICH CREAM

IN 2 SIZES  
1 1/2 ozs. ... 90 cents per tin.  
5 1/2 ozs. ... 60 cents per tin.

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AND OTHER STORES

Can be "WHIPPED" but cannot be BEATEN.

FREE FROM PRESERVATIVES

## THE POPULAR PIPE.

BRITISH CHARACTERISTIC STILL IN ASCENDANT.

In quest of an authoritative pronouncement on the alleged disappearance of what has long been regarded as one of our chief national characteristics, a *Daily Chronicle* representative sought the views of some of the leading men in the tobacco trade. His inquiries tend to show that Lord Roberts' observation (that the old pipe-smoking Englishman is disappearing) is at fault, for on all sides it is agreed that not only does the Englishman still love his briar, but that he is, in fact, fonder of it than ever.

Mr. Herbert Dunhill, of the old-established St. James's firm of tobacco blenders and pipe manufacturers, refused to entertain the general suggestion. "My dear sir," he exclaimed with gentle reproach, "a pipe is absolutely the thing. Men who smoke cigarettes are almost apologetic about it; certainly they are not proud of the habit. But a pipe—why a good pipe is a thing to glory in, and to be spoken of with love and reverence. A pipe is a man's smoke," he enthused. "It gives its owner that British bulldog feeling, and makes him sturdy and independent."

### CIGARS ON THE WANE.

Among our customers, at any rate, the pipe is more popular than ever. Men who formerly smoked nothing but high quality cigars are beginning to appreciate the virtues, and well-to-do sporting men are now taking to the pipe as they never did before. Nor is the old habit dying out of chomping a good pipe, or boasting of its smoking qualities, and of taking a pride in its colouring and appearance. For prove this, I may mention that we are now making little "vanity sets" to cater for this habit, and we cannot turn them out quick enough. Each set contains instruments for the cleaning process, ornament for the bowl, a preparation to brighten the vulcanite mouth-piece, and a special duster to give the pipe a fine old polish.

The secretary of Messrs. Albert Baker & Co., whose multiple shops cater for smokers of all classes, also contends that pipe smoking is on the increase. The middle-class man who formerly smoked cigars is rapidly being converted to pipe smoking, he said, while nearly everybody puts on a pipe in his house, his garden, or his allotment. After hearing these statements, the *Daily Chronicle* representative tested their accuracy in a stroll down the Strand taking a census of the smokers. He counted 21 pipe smokers to every 12 persons puffing cigarettes.

## SUGAR AND BAD TEETH.

A three days' conference on the prevention of diseases of the teeth was formally opened at Manchester by Lady Rhonda. There was agreement among the experts on the origin of decayed teeth, though all were not of the opinion that Dr. A. Sim Wallace, late Lecturer on Dental Surgery and Pathology at the London Hospital, in declaring that the one and only cause was the action on the exterior enamel of the tooth of acid formed by bacteria from carbohydrate foodstuffs. Dr. James Whentley, for one, was unwilling to rule out the possibility of predisposing causes.

Dr. Sim Wallace said that starch and sugar foods tended to set up decay, unless counteracted by physiological means. Eating uncooked fruit was a means of making the mouth physiologically clean. "If," he said, "you examine the mouth of a child of seven or 13 years of age half an hour after it has eaten a piece of chocolate, you will see the crevices that are going to be filled by the dentist filled with chocolate. Cocoa and chocolate were not beverages for cleansing the mouth, but tea and coffee and beer were. Dry champagne was an excellent mouth wash."

Both Sir William Milligan and Dr. Sim Wallace called attention to the fact that Jewish children have better teeth than Gentile children. This was attributed to differences in diet, and principally to the use of oil by the Jew instead of sugar. Dr. Whentley, the County and School Medical Officer for Shropshire, produced a record of investigations in the elementary schools of that county showing that the restriction of the sugar supply during the war, the altered character of the bread, and the reduced consumption of milk had been accompanied by a remarkable diminution of dental caries.

The speakers vied with each other to find expressions strong enough to describe the state of the nation's teeth. "Compared with my experience in America and Canada," said Colonel Adam, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, "the prevailing English tendency to over-medical attendance is a perfectly ghastly series of dental fangs. I confess that I do not like the variegated golden smile which too often confronts one in America, but it provides abundant evidence of the cure that has been taken."—*The Times*.

## BOY'S OPINION OF NEW YORK

Sydney Richardson, the 14-year messenger boy, with his stylish uniform and "pill-box" cap, returned to London after delivering his messages to theatrical firms and others in New York and seeing all the sights of the American metropolis. Incidentally he has entertained the New York messenger boys at the theatre, and entertained the reporters by his interviews. All things considered, Richardson returns home rather more patriotic than when he arrived and fought with the Customs regulations for admission. He is not overwhelmed by the skyscrapers, and considers the most attractive feature of New York the wonderful electric signs and advertising in Broadway, which convert night into day. "But," he adds, "what a foolish waste of good money." The difference he notes between New Yorkers and the people in London is the latter's hurry to and from home, while the New Yorkers hurry all the time. Londoners, he infers, stop hurrying when they reach Suburbia. He expresses the opinion that the American soldiers are all right, but personally, he thinks the British the smartest in the world. "New York," he says, "is well enough—but London can't be beaten."

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A short course of Hair-Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

### HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
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4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

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Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

### "HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a

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Men, too, find that "Harlene" prevents



All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Navy and Army, Abroad and at Home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to banish the "red-head" at 10, 20, or 30. Appearance. Everyone is to-day invited to accept the Free Gift Outfit made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address with the Coupon Form below and by return you will receive, without any charge or obligation the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practise the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair-health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experiments you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 annas extra for postage direct from Edwards & Harlene, Limited, 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

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Dear Sirs—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world (foreign stamps accepted).

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Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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AND NUNS ARE ABROGATED.

Masujiro Hondo, L.H.D., writes in the *Japan Advertiser*:—  
The Official Gazette has published an Imperial ordinance, dated June 18th, by which no less than 34 Government edicts, and notifications were formally abrogated. These were issued between January 10th (the solar calendar), 1873, and April 29th (the lunar calendar), 1869. Some of them have been superseded by later legislation, while others are not, or need not be enforced now. President, Yokota of the Bureau of Legislation in the Cabinet has been investigating what to retain and what to eliminate in the heaps of Government proclamations that have accumulated since the beginning of the restored Imperial regime. Those abrogated recently are interesting as marking Japan's passage from feudalism to a legally governed State.

THE RED LANTERN BILL.  
Fifty-one years ago, all civil officials above the fifth grade of the central and local Governments were required to report to an authority named "Benji," their arrivals in Tokyo and their departures therefrom, and their stay over night out of the capital. Early in the following year that is to say, in 1870, all the prefectures and clans, for a long time not fully abolished, were notified that they should not use lanterns with red marks on the paper, lanterns with red marks being mistaken for the official lantern mark adopted by the central authorities. Three months later a further notice was issued to the effect that the previous instructions applied only to lanterns carried in hand or in the belt, and that the official marks should not be put on any other lanterns. Of course, "red" did not mean anything dangerous or Bolshevik in those days.

WHAT TO DO AFTER A FIRE.  
Dated June 17th the same year, the Government officials of the chokunin or Imperially appointed class were instructed to proceed to the Palace, in the event of a fire in the neighbourhood, to pay their respects to his Majesty (or as a token of their sympathy). Those of the sonin or next lower class were to do likewise by appearing in their respective offices. When the officials were dispatched to a distant locality, they were granted one to three days off on their return. For more than 100 ri, a three days' holiday; for between 50 and 100 ri, a day's vacation. This was, of course, in pre-railway days. In October the local government offices were ordered to dispense camp-curtains and lanterns bearing the Imperial crest, at the gates and the entrances. In December the officials were instructed to sign their names in the order of official position, family name and individual name, while the retired officials and people of court rank were also to write their ranks first. Previously to this instruction, the family name preceded the official position, without the individual name at all—e.g., Hara Soridaijin. On the next day after this instruction omission of this formality became permissible in everyday official correspondence, though the individual name had to be added in the case of two officials having the same rank and family name. Written inquiries or requests were to be sent to the Government office in duplicate. This implied that answer, communicate.

planned permission was to be written in the original document. If the original was voluminous, however, and the matter required hurry, the duplicate might be sent in afterwards. Official letters were to be accompanied by a receipt book, in which the topic of each letter should be indicated. The receipt seal was to be put under the topic.

TRIMMING THE TEMPLES.  
A notification dated June 20th, 1871, reiterated a former instruction and strictly forbade all the Buddhist temples, except two, to put up a notice board in their grounds asking visitors to dismount or to quit their palanquins on a specified spot. You may still see this notice in the grounds of Shintei shrines of high rank. It is a form of doing homage to the Imperial ancestors. A proclamation issued four months later pointed to democracy; it seems, for it eliminated the use of high-sounding ancient clan names in official documents. The usage is still retained in the annual poetic contest in the Imperial Palace, for which verse writers of both sexes and of all classes send in their 31 syllable "taka" on the subject chosen by His Majesty. On this occasion every poet who can trace his or her ancestry to one of the few classical names, signs as a Fujiwara or a Minamoto.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO PUJI.  
The refining of gold and silver without Government permit was prohibited on March 4th, 1872. This appears to have been a step towards the establishment of a Government mint. A more remarkable thing took place 22 days later, when women were made free to climb a sacred mountain or worship in a forbidden Shinto or Buddhist temple. Two days before this date, Buddhist priests were proclaimed free to eat meat, to marry, to keep the hair on their heads, and to wear secular kimono except for ritual. In January, 1873, Buddhist nuns were also allowed to grow their hair long, to eat meat, to marry, or to return to a secular life. When a nun ceased to be a religious worker, her name was to be registered with her secular family. Priests and nuns were supposed to have severed all secular relationships. Priests and nuns were also permitted to worship at the Ise or other Shinto shrines, even in time of a festival. This political emancipation of Buddhists followed the entire abolition of clans in 1871.

The solar edict of that year abolished the five annual festivals (January 1st, March 3rd, May 5th, July 7th, September 9th) and introduced two national holidays to commemorate the accession to the throne of the Emperor Jimmu on February 11th and the birth of the Emperor Meiji on November 3rd. Other national holidays, and Sunday closing for schools and Government offices were evidently instituted later. Officialdom used to have six rest days every month (1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th) and they were called donaku, a corruption of the Dutch word for Sunday. Saturday in the sense of half holiday is still spoken of as han-don or half-Sontag by some conservative folk.

HEAD BROKE OUT  
IN ERUPTIONSVery Restless Nights. Hair Fell Out.  
Cuticura Healed in A Month.

"I had tiny lumps come on the back of my head, and the following week they all broke out in sore eruptions of a wet nature. The itching was so great I was bound to scratch, and it caused me to have very restless nights. My hair used to fall out something awful."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more and in a month I was healed." (Signed) Miss Edith A. Budd, 11, Mead Lane, Chertsey, Surrey, Eng.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soften, soothe and heal. They are ideal for the face, scalp, and body. Sold everywhere. For sample mail free. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

9-11

HAIR  
HEALTH  
AND  
BEAUTY

Nothing will give to the hair such a radiant healthy appearance as the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

Rubbed gently into the hair roots it affords a complete hair tonic food, preventing thinning and loss of hair. Best for mother, father, and the children.

Golden colour for fair hair. Best for mother, father, and the children.

ROWLAND'S  
MACASSAR OIL

61

MARTIN'S

APOLI-STEEL

PILLS

A French remedy for all impurities.

The use of this medicine is the only way to get rid of all impurities.

These pills are the only ones that can be taken without any harm.

It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm.

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## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN — "HINSANG" Sat. 10th July, Noon  
RAIPHONG via HOIHOW — "TAKSANG" Tues. 13th July, 3 a.m.  
STRAITS & CALCUTTA — "FOOKSANG" Wed. 14th July, 3 p.m.  
MANILA — "YUES" Fri. 16th July, 3 p.m.  
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & WEIHAWEI — "CHEONGSHING" Sun. 18th July, "Night."

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer, proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per week between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Matsu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

## S.S. "FOOKSANG"

will be despatched on or about July 14th at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 415.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENYARA"	12th July	12th July
"GLENAMOIY"	15th July	15th July
"GLENSANDA"	28th July	28th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENYARA"	28th July	28th July
"GLENAMOIY"	about 12th Aug.	12th Aug.
"GLENSANDA"	22nd Aug.	22nd Aug.
"GLENCARIFFE"	6th Sept.	6th Sept.
"GLENCARIFFE"	Middle of September	Middle of September

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 214, 215, 216, 217.

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Telephone: Bannomy

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

## KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, Bura, Kobe.







## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK  
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 15th July  
LONDON ... "KANSAS" ... 10th Sept.  
LONDON ... "SWAZI" ... 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs &amp; Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail	Time
HONGKONG and BANGKOK	"WUHU"	On 10th July	8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHEYAN"	On 10th July	4 P.M.
HONGKONG and SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 11th July	8 A.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 11th July	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th July	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SU-YANG"	On 13th July	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"NENGO"	On 13th July	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th July	Noon
WANGAIWAI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th July	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 33.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).  
"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 13th July, at 3 P.M.  
"HAILONG" ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 16th July, at 3 P.M.  
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Fennell ... TUESDAY, 20th July, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,  
General Manager.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

Ship	Destination	Date
"CITY OF OMAN"	via Suez	27th July
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	27th Aug
"NINGCHOW"	via Suez	6th Sept
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	10th Sept

calls also at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG and CANTON RESS & CO. CANTON.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July	Straits Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,100	21st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,200	4th Aug	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,100	10th Aug	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"JEYPORE" (Cargo)	6,900	14th Aug	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,800 | 12th July 1 P.M. | Straits, Rangoon &amp; Calcutta

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,100	12th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	6,900	14th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	19th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	27th July	Shanghai & Japan.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Passes measuring not more than 5ft. x 2ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON &amp; DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

S.S.	Calling at Shanghai and Kobe	About July	10th
"EXETER" (T)		About July	15th
"WHEATLAND"		About July	20th
"ELDRIDGE"		About Aug.	10th
"ELKTON"			

For PORTLAND direct.

S.S.	Calling at Shanghai and Kobe	About July	12th
"ABERCOR"		About July	25th
"PAWLET"			

Through Bills of Lading issued to Original Consignees only.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone: 2477 &amp; 2478 Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
Aug. 19th July 22nd 28th Aug.

[An unimpaired high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RUTTER, Agent, Buildings, Lee House Block, Telephone: Passengers Dept. 1941. Telephone: Freight Dept. and Agents 212.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 6th

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

• Calling at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 13th
"AYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building

Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" 10,000 "PAUL LECAT" 10,000 "ARMAND BEHIG" 10,000	On or about 12th July. On or about 3rd Aug. On or about 15th Aug. On or about 4th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

STEAMER	Call Marseilles	Tuesday	7th Sept.
"ALPS MARU"			
"ATLAS MARU"			

## BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

STEAMER	Sunday	8th Aug
"MEXICO MARU"		
"CHICAGO MARU"		

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

STEAMER	Tuesday	20th July
"BURMA MARU"		
"SIAM MARU"		

## SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

STEAMER	Sunday	1st Aug
"UNNAN MARU"		

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

STEAMER	Saturday	17th July
"KOHOKU MARU"		

## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

STEAMER	Sunday	11th July
"ARIZONA MARU"		
"MANILA MARU"		

## SAN FRANCISCO &amp; NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER	Tuesday	16th July
"CELESTES MARU"		

## NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

STEAMER	Monday	15th July
"AMAZON MARU"		
"ALTAI MARU"		

## JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

STEAMER	Sunday	11th July
"SIAM MARU"		

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

STEAMER	Sunday	11th July
"KAIYO MARU"		

## TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI.

STEAMER	Thursday	15th July
"BOHEI MARU"		

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

## LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Downwards	Upwards	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTEPEL	S.S. WEST MONTEPEL	July 25th	July 25th
S.S. WEST HIKKA	S.S. WEST HIKKA	Aug. 2nd	Aug. 2nd
S.S. VINITA	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15th	Sept. 15th
S.S. WEST HIXTON	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10th	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points via Transshipment on the Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office—Princes Building, Chat' or

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai. Tel. No. 1023.

Mamla, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON

General Agent for South China

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Singapore	Teahsin Maru	10th July
Amoy and Manila	Chongshu	11th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	11th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	12th July

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Amoy and Manila	Teahsin Maru	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Manila	Chongshu	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
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Amoy and Manila	Kisho Maru	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

FOR MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY.  
S.S. "LINDSAY MOLLER"SAILING  
ABOUT MIDDLE OF AUGUST.FOR PASSAGE & FREIGHT APPLY TO  
INNES & MANU,  
AGENTS,  
15, WYNDHAM STREET.

1179]

HOTELS IN  
JAPAN & MANCHURIA

## JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

## IN JAPAN PROPER

## IN CHINA

## IN MANCHURIA

## IN HONGKONG

## IN SHANGHAI

## IN PEKING

## IN TIENTSIN

## IN HANKOW

## IN CANTON

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